THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

...per Year, Invariably in Advance. | Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. | Single Copies, Five Cents.

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N

THE STORY OF THE GATE.

Across the pathway, myrtle-fringed,
Under the maple, it was hinged—
The little wooden gate;
'Twas there, within a quiet gloam,
When I had strolled with Nelly home
I used to pause and wait,

Before I said to her good-night,
Yet loath to leave the winsome sprite
Within the garden's pale;
And, there, the gate between us two,
We'd linger, as all lovers do,
And lean upon the rail.

And face to face, eyes close to eyes,
Hands meeting hands in feigned surprise
After a stealthy quest—
So close I'd bend ere she'd retreat,
That I'd grow drunken from the sweet
Tube-rose upon her breast.

We'd talk—in fitful style, I ween—
With many a meaning glance between
The tender words and low;
We'd whisper some dear, sweet conceit,
Some idle gossip we'd repeat;
And then I'd move to go.

"Good-night!" I'd say; "good-night—good bye!"
"Good-night?"—from her, with half a sigh—
"Good-night!" "Good-night!" And then—
And then I do not go, but stand;
And lean upon the railing, and—
Begin it all again!

Ah! that was many days ago—
That pleasant summer time—although
The gate is standing yet;
A little cranky, it may be,
A little weather-worn—like me—
Who never can forget.

The happy—"End?" My cynic friend,
Pray save your sneers—there was no "end"
Watch yonder cubby thing!—
That is our youngest, hers and mine;
See how he climbs, his legs to twine
About the gate and swing

T. H. Robinson.

Our Railroad.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—The interest in the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Rail Road has never been at a greater heat than now. Mr. E. E. Green has been elected Treasurer, has qualified and is ready to receive the first payment of all money subscribed to the Capital Stock. Let all who are in sympathy with the "Negro race" subscribe at once, that the work, which has already commenced, may be pushed steadily on. The President of the road, Rev. Jos. C. Price, who spoke and met with much favor in your city a few days ago, is performing effective service in the interest of the Road, which must be built; and that shortly too. Many believe that the Road is to be managed by colored men; and for the information of those we would most respectfully say, that, the road will not be managed exclusively by any race of men, but the stock-holders. It is, however, intended to give our young colored men a chance to become skilled mechanics and engineers, in the shops which will be built for the road. The field is broad; and we desire the encouragement of all good citizens. I have read with much interest and pleasure your very able and open defence of our effort to construct the road &c., the same being a reply to the *Christian Recorder*. *Non quis sed quid*, is the maxim which the people of the "Tar Heel" state have adopted, the editor of the *Christian Recorder* to the contrary notwithstanding. Thank God! we are not beggars, but are reaching out, in our feeble effort, endeavoring to contribute our mite toward the solution of the great problem relative to the Negro's future, in this country. I voice to you the sentiments of all concerned in tendering to you our appreciation of your very able and appropriate defence of our great enterprise. We are a grateful, earnest and determined people; engaged in a struggle to enforce recognition of our manhood. We also recognize THE ADVOCATE as "entitled to the floor" on this question. Let every man lend his encouragement; and thereby "add another spoke to the wheel," which will probably roll over some of our people some day; if not us on to prominence and wealth; and by July 4th, 1883, a train of cars will have run over the course between Wilmington and Wrightsville Sound.

Your humble servant,
T. H. K.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29.

An Echo to Le Duke.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—The very interesting and practical letters by "Le Duke," published in your paper should be read by every colored man and woman.

I am of opinion that great benefit would be derived therefrom. It is quite time our youth were preparing themselves to trade in all kinds of commodities. It would be of lasting benefit to the "Race." Our boys that are ambitions to be merchants on leaving school should go down to the wharves among the commission merchants and work for a nominal salary to get an insight of the practical working of the counting house, and in a very short time with short application to business and integrity they might be competent to go in business on their own account.

They say that it is impossible for colored boys to get employment, that isn't the fact, as we find many educated colored men and boys in many of our stores on Dock street and Delaware avenue, but there are of that class whose surroundings do not stimulate them to look to the advancement of themselves and the race. Many of them after their labor of the day, are to be found in the low groggery and at the gambling table. Let us have a better class seek these positions; those who are willing to work and stoop to conquer, roll barrels, lift bags and in the interim show their skill in penmanship and mathematics, and their services might soon be required to do work more suitable, to their inclinations and which would prepare them for business on their own account.

It might be said that colored men would not be patronized, but experience has taught us different. When a man or woman goes on Dock street or the avenue he look for produce, its not for the man that exposes it for sale. When potatoes, peas, strawberries and early vegetable are shipped to the North every year no one asks the question whether they were shipped by whites or colored people. We want them and are compelled to buy them and pay for them at prices according to supply and demand, the first to come bring good prices. Why not we have a share in the commissions? I hope "Le Duke" will continue to point our people to the advantages that are in store for those that strive to help themselves. Industry, honesty and economy are the keys to success and independence.

L. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Baltimore Letter.

Nature has put on her spring attire, the gloom of winter is fast passing away, quite a number of persons visited the several parks Sunday; the mansion house at Druid Hill park was formally opened for the season. Owing to the weather the work of repairing the drives in this park have not been completed. The spring opening of the Excelsior Clothing House was quite elaborate, flowers in abundance, and two grand concerts by Prof. Winter's band. A complimentary entertainment was tendered by the Baltimore Rifles to their lady friends on Monday evening last at their armory. After several musical selections, select readings, and cornet solos were rendered, the rifles gave a drill. Quite extensive preparations are being made to take part in the celebration of Emancipation day in your city on the 16th.

Bishop J. P. Campbell, of Philadelphia, was in our city on Sabbath last, assisting the Rev. Coppin at Bethel. The Bishop delivered two sermons, morning and evening. In the afternoon he addressed the Sabbath school. After the evening service he gave an account of the outrage perpetrated upon him in Georgia.

Mrs. Fannie Jackson Coppin was in our city Sunday. Dr. H. J. Brown read a very able paper before the Roxana literary on Tuesday evening.

The ministers of the several A. M. E. churches are making preparations for their annual conference that meets on the 10th of May next at Hagerstown. Quite an excitement here on Tuesday from a despatch received from Westminister, Md., by fire marshal Heiskell asking for chemical engines hose, trucks, and a steam engine, as the city was threatened with a large conflagration. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night the fire was still burning. Latest account four colored persons have been arrested on suspicion of setting the town on fire. There are fears of lynching.

DOUGLAS.

A Day on a Guano Island.

My idea of a guano island had always been that it was very rocky, and covered with a white substance resembling mortar before the sand is mixed with it. I imagined, too, that it exhaled an odor different somewhat from the orange groves of Tahiti. Had I not been told that I was on a guano island, I would not have known it from the surroundings. Instead of being rocky the soil was mellow and dark, and everywhere vegetation was most luxuriant. The air was remarkably clear and pure. During a walk around the island I then learned that there are two kinds of guano; or, rather, that of certain qualities which all guano possesses, some of these qualities predominate in that found in a given locality, while guano taken from islands differently located possesses in a much stronger degree some other essentials. Thus that of the coasts of South America, exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, where the surface of the surface of the land is never cooled, and where rain seldom or never falls, possesses the strongest ammoniacal properties. Not only are the excretions of birds deposited there, but the birds themselves come there to die; and eggs have frequently been taken out a little below the crusts which form over these deposits that are almost pure ammonia.

The guano of these islands has a strong, pungent odor, and is white and light brown in color. But the guano of the islands of the Southern Pacific is made up of decomposed coral, forming mostly phosphates of lime and magnesia. It is entirely inodorous, and of a dark brown color, resembling well pulverized loam.

It is believed that the birds, which in large numbers inhabit these islands, living as they do almost entirely on fish, deposit phosphoric acid on the coral, and thus form the phosphates which give to guano its value.

It is separated from the coral in the following manner: There are quite a force of natives employed, who gather the earth in large heaps, and then screen it in the same manner that fine coal is separated from the coarse. The screens are about eight feet by three, and the iron gauze covering them is fine, allowing only the guano or fine portions of the earth to pass through, and leaving the coral in the screens. The guano is then packed and shipped.—*The Californian.*

The Odd Term in Leases.

The reason for the use of the odd term in leases, 999 years or 99 years, is given in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Lessees and mortgagees in possession of real estate for 100 or 1,000 years demised the same at an annual rental, retaining a reversion for the last year of the original term. The object of this was an unwillingness on the undertenant to become bound to the performance of the covenants contained in the original grant; and also the importance to the lessor of a revisionary interest, without which, under the old English practice, he could not recover his rent by distress. Sometimes this reversion was only for three days, or only for one day, but usually in long terms the last year was retained. Out of this came the popular notion that the law provided this restraint, and hence leases were made for 99 or 999 years, when there was no reason whatever for any such odd period of time. In England there was, in special cases, a restraint on corporations or ecclesiastical persons, prohibiting the demise of lands belonging to them to the impoverishment of their successors for a term beyond 40 years, and such cases were made for 99 years.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer," $1.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Appointment of a Large Number of Aids—The Organizations that Will Parade.

An enthusiaftic meeting was held at Galilean Fisherman's hall Monday night, at which Col. Perry H. Carson, the chief marshal, announced his aides to serve on Emancipation day:

The aides to the chief marshal will wear black suits, black silk hats, purple sashes, white saddle cloths trimmed with purple, and purple rosettes.

John W. Freeman was appointed chief of staff, with Nelson Green as right aid, Walker Middleton as left aid, and William F. Hamlin as secretary.

Aids to the chief of staff:

The colors of the chief of staff will be purple, and of his aids blue; the saddle cloths will be trimmed with the same colors as their sashes. Their rosettes will be red and white.

The following organizations will participate in the parade:

Butler Zouaves, Capt. C. B. Fisher; Washington Cadets, C. A. Fleetwood; Capital City Guards, capt. T. S. Kelly; Baltimore Rifles, Capt. George Matthews Capital City Guards, company B, Capt W. P. Gray; Monumental Guards, Capt. Young; Garfield Guards Capt. Beverly Tucker; Webster Rifles, Capt. P. H. Simmonds; O. P. Morton post, No. 4, G. A. R., Capt. George D. Graham; Lincoln post, of Baltimore, Smith commandery, No 1, of Baltimore; Knights of Jerusalem, Josephus commandery, No. 1, Galilean Fisherman, Hod Carriers' union, Brick makers union

The chief marshal will add to the parade a number of trades, and other organizations are yet to be heard from.

The Origin of Familiar Words.

The word "quiz" to make fun of, or poke fun at a person, was the coinage of a theatrical manager in Dublin, who at a drinkins party with his friends one Saturday night, when the conversation turned upon the subject of words, offered to bet the wine that he could then and there coin a word which would be in the mouths of all Dublin the next day. The bet being taken and the party dispersed, the manager called up his call-boys and runners, gave them pieces of chalk, and ordered them to run all over the city, chalking the word "quiz" on everybody's shutter and fence they came to. This was done, and as a matter of course, the new word was in everybody's mouth the next day. The manager won his bet, and his word is now in all respectable dictionaries.

The slang expression for death, "kicking the bucket," had its origin from one Bolsover, who, in England a great while ago committed suicide by standing on a bucket till he kicked the bucket from under him.

The word "bumper," meaning a full drink when friends are drinking, is a corruption of the toast offered to the Pope, when the Catholic religion was in the ascendant in England—*au bon pere.*

To "dun," to press for money due, comes from one Joe Dunn, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, in England, during the reign of Henry VII. He was so uncommonly successful in collecting that when a man refused to pay, the creditor was asked why he didn't Dunn him.

"Humbug," is a corruption of the Irish word *vim bog*, pronounced oombug, signifying soft copper, or brass or worthless money, such as was made by James II., at the Dublin mint—twenty shillings of which was worthless coin, the words became the general title of anyting false or counterfeit.

The sign "viz" signifying to-wit, or namely, is an abbreviation of *videlicit*; but the third letter was the mark used in medicine for a drachm, which in writing much resembles x, and in "viz." was simply used as a mark or sign of abbreviation.

Railway and Rainfall.

American scientists are again discussing the connection alleged to exist between the operations of railways and the amount of rainfall. It is regarded as a remarkable fact that before railways were extended to the Pacific, the country lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains was subject to an almost continuous drought. Since then, however, the country has been visited with frequent falls of rain. What produced the change? is the question. Some suggest that it is due to a change in the electrical state of the atmosphere, produced by the conduction of the subtle fluid into the region by the iron rails. Others assert that it is caused by the atmospheric disturbances arising from the frequent passing and repassing of trains. It is shown that up to 1854 the United States had been periodically visited by great and general droughts, but since that year there has been no such visitation; or, in other words, that the building of such a vast network of railways as has been constructed in the past quarter of a century has had the effect of promoting the fall of rain. Since the general introduction of railways in Europe, also, there has been no drought such as previously at short intervals caused widespread distress. In the case of England it is remarked that although the climate has been always humid there has been a growing excess of rainfall during the period of railway building, until now she gets far more than is beneficial to the crops. This has been noticeable to an almost alarming degree in the past few years. We give these conclusions for what they may be worth, and merely as showing the drift of current discussion on this point.

Growing Old.

How strangely our ideas of growing old change as we get on in life. To the girl in her teens, the riper maiden of twenty-five seems quite aged. Thirty-two thinks thirty-five an "old thing." Thirty-five dreads forty, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the century is attained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigorous, and thinks old age a long way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at the three-score; and one doubts if Parr, when he was married at one hundred and twenty, had at all begun to feel himself an old man. It is the desire of life within us which makes us feel young so long.

Philosophy of Amusements.

Whatever occupies the mind has an influence upon it which tends to good or to evil; and that which affords pleasure will dwell in a person's thoughts, sometimes affording relief from disagreeable and irritating reflections. If, therefore, the exciting cause of gratifying sensations be innocent, and it does not divert attention from proper duties, the effect is to keep the mind in a healthful condition, and it is not injurious.

Thinking persons cannot fail to perceive the moral effect of a variety of recreations and amusements; and they are frequently brought up for discussion by those who think they are authorized to indicate to their fellow men what is proper and what is wrong in the use of leisure time.

An assembly of Baptist ministers recently gave their views upon this subject, and while condemning popular amusements generally, they differed greatly in opinion.

Painting, sculpture, poetry, eloquence and music, when properly used, are very refining; and we find them more or less in the houses of the most intelligent people of every creed. Music is mere recreation; yet the most austere sects have found it impracticable to conduct their worship without it.

Those who undertake to inculcate correct principles of religion and morality should recognize the teachings of nature for it is true, as a great poet has said,

"God and Nature will the same."

Judicious recreation is essential to mental and physical health; and one of the good gifts of the benevolent Creator to man is the ability to laugh. The lower orders of creation do not laugh; and much of the enjoyment of life is found in the enlivening conversation and humor which causes smiles and laughter. The most efficient teachers of religious truth are those who always wear a cheerful countenance, and are not afraid to unbend and to laugh when innocent mirth and genuine wit excite fantastic ideas.

In the existing condition of our social circumstances a large majority of the people are not religious; and when we consider how powerful is the educating influence of amusements, and that the people will have them, it will be wise to provide and encourage such as are good and innocent rather than to make futile efforts to abolish all of them. Solomon says "There is a time for all things;" and the time spent in innocent recreation is not incompatible with the most devoted piety. The youth of our land should not be led to believe that religion deprives men of all that is pleasant in our present life.—[The Episcopal Register.

The "Year Without a Summer."

We continue to receive occasional inquiries concerning the "year in which there was no summer." Some persons appear to have a wrong idea of the time. It was the year 1816. It has been called the "year without a summer," for there was sharp frost in every month. There are old farmers still living in Connecticut who remember it well. It was known as the "year without a summer." The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England and Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northern wind prevailed nearly all summer.

Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in New England, even here in Connecticut, and scarcely any even in the Middle States. Farmers were obliged to pay $4 or $5 a bushel for corn of 1815, for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild, the rest of the month was cold, with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.—*Hartford Times.*

The Ear.

The internal ear is an exceedingly delicate and complicated organ, and is therefore specially susceptible to disturbing influences. Hence ear-aches abscesses of the ear; thickening of the drum, rendering one hard of hearing; bursting of the drum, causing deafness, and gatherings within the ear of solid plugs of wax. The close connection of the ear with the brain very often results in an extension of an inflammation from the former to the latter.

Ear troubles begin early. The child is inclined to put small things into it—such as beans, coffee-kernels, pebbles, etc. These irritate and inflame the ear, and may become sources of most serious mischief. Older persons are hardly wiser who pick their ears with the head of a pin.

The ear-wax should be let alone, except in cases when removed by an expert physician. It is needed where it is, to prevent the ingress of small insects and dust. It commonly takes care of itself.

The bather too often does himself serious mischief by allowing water to enter the ear. Thousands of bad cases occur yearly from this cause. The trouble is increased if the water is salt, as its absorption leaves hard, irritating crystals behind. No one should ever dive; and the onset of the surf should always be received at the back.

In cold weather, the steady blowing of a strong current of air upon the ear is dangerous. It penetrates to the blood-warm interior, congesting and inflaming it. It is not always easy to avoid such a current, and it would be well, when likely to be exposed, to wear in the external ear a little wad of cotton. Excruciating pain and permanent harm may thus be prevented.

Vain-glorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, the slaves of their own vaunting.

Crying Over Spilt Milk.

There are some people so unfortunately constituted that they cannot as easily appreciate the blessings that belong to them as those which they have missed; who are perpetually groaning over something lost, or denied, or wasted, to the disparagement of the goods the gods have provided. If a dish is broken or a garment rent, instead of quietly making the best of it, since no amount of chafing or crying will restore any injured article to its pristine glory, they recur again and again to the disaster, till one might suppose nothing less than a convulsion of nature would demand such a hue and cry. A stolen purse is a text on which infinite changes may be run among this class; and one might believe that the loss of a night's sleep could be readily repaired by weeping and gnashing of teeth, while the lamentations of Jeremiah are weak compared to the bewailing they make over a ruined enterprise or a fickle lover.

"We have gains for all our losses," says the verse, but surely the gain is not to be secured by making ourselves and everybody about us miserable on account of our mishaps; the one who bears with fortitude calamities which, great or small, are beyond her control, wins whatever advantage there is to be derived from them, and makes adversities, no less than prosperity, minister to her development. If our friends disappoint us, bemoaning will not recompense us; if "youth, the dream, departs," deploring it will only hasten the ravages of time; if moths corrupt our furs, fretting will not act as an exterminator; though the early frost kills our favorite roots, "for violets dead, the sweetest showers can ne'er make grow again."

Although we are well aware that crying over spilt milk is but so much wasted time and energy, yet many of us practice it with a total disregard of consequences, which would be heroic if used in a more unselfish cause. In the meanwhile there is a sort of hopeless pleasure in sorrowing over the spilt milk, which however blue or sour it may have seemed when ours, becomes all that milk should be the instant it leaves our grasp. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight," and sometimes it is only when we have lost a thing that we grow capable of estimating its value, and discover how necessary it was to our well-being. It is cold comfort, perhaps, but one which we are apt to hug, to reflect with bitterness upon what a different aspect the world would wear for us if certain pails of milk we wot of had not miscarried; if Angelina had married old Goldpill, instead of a country parson; if Aunt Goodenough had remembered us in her will, instead of the Feejee Islanders; if the lover of our youth had proposed in person, instead of trusting tender avowals to the mercies of the postman.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Eye Memory.

Look steadily at a bright object, keep the eyes immovably on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes, in fact, visible to the closed eyes. The vividness and duration of such impression vary considerably with different individuals, and the power of retaining them may be cultivated. Beside this sort of retinal image the above impressed, there is another kind of visual image that may be obtained by an effort of memory. Certain adepts of mental arithmetic use the "mind's eye" as a substitute for slate and pencil by holding in visual memory pictures of the figures upon which they are operating, and those of their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted with an eccentric old man, who then lived at Kilburn Priory, where he surrounded himself with curious old furniture, reputed to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he bequeathed to the Queen at his death. He was the then celebrated, but now forgotten, "Memory Thompson," who, in his early days, was a town traveler (for a brewery, if I remember rightly,) and who trained himself to the performance of wonderful feats of eye memory. He could close his eyes and picture within himself a panorama of Oxford street and other parts of London, in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and reliable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shopkeeping inhabitants of all the houses of these streets at certain dates, when postoffice directories were not as they now are. Although Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special faculty is just now receiving some attention, and it is proposed to specially cultivate it in elementary schools by placing objects before the pupils for a given time, then taking them away and requiring the pupil to draw them. That such a faculty exists and may be of great service is unquestionable. Systematic efforts to educate it, if successful, will do good service to the rising generation; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experiments, if carefully made and registered, cannot fail to improve our knowledge of mental physiology.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Unexpected Materialization.

An unexpected incident took place at a spiritualistic seance at Providence, R. I., recently. A party of ladies and gentlemen made arrangements with a medium to give them a private seance. The agent collected the customary fee, one of the visitors giving a five-dollar bill and receiving the change. The fees were passed into the cabinet by the agent and the seance begun. Materializations of departed brothers, sisters and babes issued from the cabinet at the request of the visitors. One [illegible] a departed sister dressed as a Mr. S., with a bouquet in her hand, and presented her gift with the flowers. He noticed a piece of green paper among the flowers, and quickly transferred it to his vest pocket. The visitors retired, and Mr. S. then found the green paper to be the identical five-dollar bill which he had given to the agent. On their arrival home the medium telegraphed a demand for the five dollars. The person who received the bill holds that it belongs to him, as the spirit of his sister gave it to him, and he refuses to return it.

A young artist who lives in a boarding-house wants to know how he can learn to play the violin without disturbing all the other boarders. Soap your bow, young man, soap your bow, and bathe the strings twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures, and nobody will mind it.

Free Town Halls.

Free and fair discussion tends to the development of truth. It does more; it strengthens the natural powers of both speaker and hearer. Discussion, free and untrammeled, is one of the life-springs of a free government. Limit it, and the foundations of the state are endangered. Rome, in her day of greatest success and glory, had public free halls, where plebian and patrician could gather and debate the questions of the hour. It was largely by that means her orators were developed and the people enlightened. Greece and Sparta had their great halls of the people, free to all. But, as the wealth in the hands of the few increased, free halls and discussions were more and more limited, ignorance increased, the government weakened and fell.

Ohio is often referred to as wonderfully fruitful of statesmen and military leaders. The secret is an open one to those wishing to know it. But certain of the press and public speakers do not care to reveal the facts. It is not to the advantage of a very limited class to give the reason, or at least they think it is not, while we think they are greatly mistaken; believing as we do that the highest intelligence conduces far more surely to the perpetuity of the state, and hence so the longer existence and happiness of all, rich and poor. Ohio has ever had an excellent free school system, which has been remarkably well improved. She has her private and public academies in almost every township, especially in the northern part of the state. But without those town halls, free to all, where not only her sons but her daughters too, have ever been wont to gather to debate, and hear debated, the vital questions of the hour; without those free halls and free debates Ohio would never have made the grand record she has. If no leading nations questions were before the people there was no lack of state, county or township matters demanding attention and discussion, and the occasion was improved. There could be but one result—a splendid development of intellectual strength. Thousands become leaders—natural leaders as it were—but only through this school of training. It was in Ohio that the great anti-slavery cause found its surest roots and greatest strength. Thousands of times have the people gathered in her halls to hear the thrilling eloquence of those who plead the cause of the helpless slave, and there were the plans laid to assist any who had escaped and were being guided to freedom by the north star. A broader understanding and love of liberty had grown with the minds thus developed, hence the fugitive slave law was a dead letter in the land of a Giddings, a Wade and a Chase, and a Garfield if you please, and thousands of others, who have grown from stern poverty to greatness through these free schools and free halls.

Impurities in Ice.

The popular delusion that water in the process of freezing somehow eliminates any impurity it may contain, or that the vitality of animal or vegetable germs is destroyed by the cold, is now very generally exploded.

An American naturalist has been microscopically examining fragments of ice taken from various canals and ponds. He took only such specimens as appeared clean, and were quite transparent to the eye. On melting them and subjecting to magnifying powers, varying up to nine hundred diameters, he says that vegetable tissue and confervoid growth were in most cases observable at once. He found no instance in which animalculæ were present in an active state after freezing, but after being allowed to stand for a while in a moderate temperature, the water presented monads whose movements were easily distinguished with a magnifying power of from two hundred to four hundred diameters. After a while, confervæ were observed growing and taking form similar to the nests occupied by the young of the Paramecium, common in stagnant water. The result of the observations is to prove beyond question that freezing does not in any way eliminate impurity or prevent the subsequent development of animal or vegetable germs.

This is merely a confirmation of what has already been asserted and proved before but the matter is of such importance that it is not likely to be argued with unnecessary frequency. Many persons who will look askance at a glass of unfiltered water will not hesitate to cool their drink by dropping a knob ice into it. That from ponds and canals is, of course, ostensibly gathered for non-dietetic purposes; but it is to be feared that in hot weather ice is ice, and that much risk of mischief is often incurred.—*London Globe.*

Truisms.

The success of the greater part of things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed.

Every man truly lives so long as he acts his nature or some way makes good the faculties of himself.

Let every young man set out in life with the resolution to be guided by the principle of uprightness, and stick by it firmly, and there will be no danger of shipwrecked manhood.

If one only wished to be happy, this could be readily accomplished; but we wish to be happier than other people and this is almost difficult, for we believe others to be happier than they are.

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see (we know not how much) more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend.

It knocks all the love out of a man to have the music suddenly stop and every man in the ball-room hear him ask his girl: "Can I hold you a little while we get home?"—[Cortland News.

As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati, one day, a young man came on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk, said, in a suppressed voice: "I say, me and my wife have just got married, and are looking for accomadations." "Want a berth?" hastily inquires the clerk, thinking tickets to another port. "No, thunder and lightning no!" astonished groom, "we have just been married—we want a place to stay, you know."

Md.

...old and insist on elevating its standard.

...passed through the city Wednesday en route to Boston.

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

C. A. LEMAR,
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THAT "WRONG DEDUCTION."

We had occasion recently to classify as a "wrong deduction" Mr. Jesse Lawson's application of the theories of Dr. Welling's article on "Race Education" as a cumulative argument in behalf of individual action to the exclusion of that resulting from associated effort. We made copious extracts to show that Dr. W. took a more comprehensive view of the agencies needed to bring our people into an assimilation (not physical) with the white race of this country than Mr. L. infers. If the language of Dr. Welling does not mean to include all the agencies by which a people are developed, rather than one class of such agencies, then his language is not only unfortunate, but his arguments fallacious; for there can be no "structural" progress of the colored people until they are capable of forming and successfully conducting combinations, even by themselves, just the same as whites can. This Mr. Lawson will not pretend to deny, unless at the same time he pleads natural inferiority for the Negro.

As we understand Dr. Welling he does not postulate that the Negro will be brought into this intellectual, religious, moral, civil and political assimilation with the white race. He simply tells how he may. Dr. Welling's admission that "the Negro is part and parcel of our civil organism" is only antithetical to his prior observation—"In the days of chattel slavery the Negro was in the Republic, but not of it;" for, he immediately observes, "so long as the existing mass of our crude and unassimilated colored population holds its *present place* in the body politic we must expect that civilization and political rights will oscillate between alternate perils." What is that present place? In "industrialism," a hewer of wood and a drawer of water; in religion, in morality, in politics a ground of stumbling and a rock of offense among his fellow citizens and fellow Christians." He says that education and morality are not the only forces needed, but we must have the civic sense developed in us—mind you, not in a functional, but in a "structural" manner.

If Mr. Lawson does not see that Dr. Welling, even in the extracts which he quotes, includes organized action and that the best evidence of "structural" progress lies in the ability of the Negro himself to shape and direct that organized action, it is a waste of words to further argue with him on the matter.

Before dismissing the matter from further consideration, in order to show Mr. Lawson that his ideas are not yet crystallized, we beg leave to call his attention to another authority which he probably understands somewhat better than he does Dr. Welling's article. It is a letter published in our columns in the issue dated Nov. 25, 1882. It reads as follows:

To Editor THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SIR:—It is said that "straws tell which way the wind blows," and men profit by experience when they rightly interpret and apply the logic of events. Again, a force is effective according to its point of application. Now, we have events and the logic thereof, and forces and the application thereof: *how* shall we proceed to turn them to account in a manner most advantageous to ourselves?

Many, no doubt, have *attempted to answer this question and failed, while others perhaps*, have succeeded in the undertaking. To both of these classes I address myself. *Of the former*, I inquire the *cause of their failure;* of the latter I seek to know both their conclusions and the methods by which they were arrived at. Rather inquisitive, Mr. Editor, you think but to the question. The Exigence of the times demand that we *give proper direction to the forces at our command;* that we reason together and *act in concert;* that we put reins on our forces and direct them to the proper goal; for forces left to act [illegible] never call anything into existence: to the accomplishment of all these there must be a directing power. Force is blind, and "Fortune is a lazy goddess." *Who* must direct these forces? The moving, acting, thinking, reasoning people. This you see, Mr. Editor, will not apply to the masses for the reason it cannot; for they are not endowed with these attributes, that is to say any eminent degree. But to such of those as are endowed is this appeal made to *form organizations throughout the country* for *the discussion and utilization of such* forces extend to a betterment of our condition *in the largest sense of the term.* Let Washington City be the starting point; let the old men and the young counsel together. the one need not cut the other aside, put both and each be eager in the chase.

JESSE LAWSON.

COMMISSIONER WEST.

It is pleasing to Republicans to witness the staunch republicanism displayed in the conduct of Commissioner J. R. West. It seems that, by some peculiar combination, Mr. West, who was President of the Board, was dethroned. The consequence was that the police investigations were taken out of the hands of Mr. West and placed in charge of a new and inexperienced man, Mr. Edmonds. When we consider the fact that the detective force and its "fences" were in great need of investigation and punishment for the thousand and one irregularities and perhaps crimes they have perpetrated upon the people of the District, the good people of the city cannot restrain their feelings of disapprobation of the uncivil methods resorted to by Lydecker and Edmonds to disturb the vigorous investigation which was instituted and which was developing such startling results. The fact, also, that Messrs. Lydecker and Edmonds are democrats, gives some political significance to the matter. That the administration of the District is purely democratic is now beyond question and we may expect ere long the removal of the few remaining republican office-holders who have escaped thus far the lynx-eyed democrats. The attempt to force Mr. West to become the mere figure-head president of the Board was manfully resisted by that gentleman, who would not be made a catspaw to satisfy the wishes of his facetious coadjutors. He has declined to co-operate with them and to force the onus of mal-administration, if there should be any, upon those who have assumed charge. We have always been assured of the staunch republicanism of Mr. West and we are glad that his recent action adds strength to our convictions concerning the excellent quality of his political calibre. Mr. West has the support of all the republicans in the district—especially those of color, and although they are *now* powerless to correct the evil and retalliate upon the action of the two Commissioners, the time may not be far distant when the people can show their appreciation of his loyalty to their interests and those of the party, by showing him the honor he deserves. In our opinion the President, who is certainly a gentleman, will not permit indignities to be heaped upon a gentleman whose only offence is his unfaltering devotion to the principles of the party and a determination to protect the people of the District from the horrid incubus of an irresponsible and dishonest police force. There is consolation in the thought, however, that time will correct these matters and that then Mr. West will receive the consideration which he justly deserves. We trust that Mr. West will remain on the Board, if for no other purpose than to watch his enemies and prove a thorn in the proud flesh of the Siamese twins.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *Echo* is sadly in need of reliable information. Speaking of the proposed convention to be held here it says, "it does not benefit the colored people to have all the conventions at Washington—give us a change of base in the convention business." Grant it! During the last twelve years there have been six national conventions of colored people. One was held in New Orleans, one in Columbia, S. C., two in Nashville, Tenn., one in Chattanooga, Tenn., one in Washington in 1873. So all have not been held in Washington. Try again, Bro. Harden.

GEO. T. DOWNING, who shot off his gun for the Independent candidate for the Governorship of Rhode Island, seems to have shot with a "kicking" gun. He pulled the trigger, the gun went off and behold! Sprague was laid low beside his depleted [illegible] and the colored Independent. [illegible] was himself kicked out of time. It is to be hoped that Sprague will improve and that George will take a straightout gun and go gunning for more available game.

WHAT powers of expansion and versatility there are in the colored press! We have lately received our S. S. Review, a monthly, by Rev. C. S. Smith, Bloomington, Ill., *Zion's Banner*, Louisville, Ky.. a monthly. The *Weekly Gazette*, Philadelphia, Pa., H. Price Williams, editor. The Athens, Ga., *Record*, and the *People's Informer*, Paris, Texas. "And still there's more to follow."

THE effort to put a stop to Government officials using colored messengers and laborers as their individual servanis at the expense of the Government is right, and none sympathize more with Mr. O. O. Black than the colored employes in the diflerent departments, but that is no reason they should go the length of indorsing all the ill considered speeches made at Mt. Pisgah last Monday night.

THE New York *Globe* has much to say in the last issue about the proposed national convention and the action of the committee in the premises, the foundation for much of which we regret to say exists in the imagination of its editor. He should weigh well his utterances before sending them broadcast as it were. An editor has moral respon-sibility as well as influence.

Rev. W. B. Avery, colored, editor of the *National Witness*, preached at the Metropolitan (white) M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., last Sabbath. So THE ADVOCATE announced.—*A. A. Presbyterian of April 7.*

Yes, we did, but just bear in mind that the Sabbath referred to was All Fool's Day and Bro. Avery has been contending that there is no color-line in the M. E. Church.

LET the Emancipation parade of Monday be made a grand success. To do this every citizen who can should fall in line. Houses should be decorated, trades and industries should be represented. Give a day to keeping alive the memory of those men who twenty-one years ago made the Capitol of our fair land free from the slave driver's lash and the auction block.

WITH this issue we begin our eighth volume, although a typographical error on the first page for the past five months, just discovered, would make it appear otherwise. We fulfil a promise made sometime past to give our readers more reading matter and to take full control of our advertising columns.

WE send this issue of THE ADVOCATE to many of our old subscribers in the hope that they will be induced to renew. Remember that every one who remits $2.00 will, besides a year's subscription, receive a copy of "Freedom and Citizenship," selected speeches of Hon. J. M. Langston.

THE Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow R. R. (our rail road) is at work. They will be prepared shortly to lay the iron on the first ten miles. The success of this road will be a better evidence of "structural" progress than being "bilked in" any of the schemes Jay Gould or Vanderbilt.

STORER COLLEGE, Harpers' Ferry, is doing an excellent work. It has quite as many students as it can well accommodate, and they are making a conscientious use of their time. At a receut visit we had the pleasure of having a very satisfactory recitation in French conducted by Mrs. Brackett.

THE regular Emancipation exercises will be held at the Congregational church Monday night, where Hon. Frsderick Douglass will deliver the oration, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. Robert C. Ingersoll, Rev. Laws and others.

DID we understand *The People's Advocate* man to say the Freedmen's banks were honestly (?) managed?—*The Savannah Echo.*

Answer the question to your own satisfaction. One thing we know *The Advocate* man, as you term him, was as depositor.

Important Decision.

Judge J. W. Barr, of the United States District Court, rendered an important decision at Paducah, on Tuesday in the case of Edward Claybrook and others vs. the city of Owensboro, for an equal share in the public school fund.

In his decision, Judge Barr sustains the right of colored children to an equal share of the common school fund, with the whites, and grants an injunction against the treasurer of Owensboro, to prevent him from paying out five-thirteenths of the fund raised for common school purposes, for other than colored schools. The suit was for a pro rata share of the school fund, but the decision of the Judge indirectly decides that the colored children must be given equal rights in the public school system. This, here in Kentucky! "The World do move," after all, and the Old Commonwealth is inching along.—*Bulletin.*

Flies and Bugs

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

Bethel Literary.

Mr. Geo. Richardson read the paper before the society on last Tuesday night on the subject of "Mixed Schools."

Mr. R. argued in favor of "Mixed Schools," giving as his first reason the Constitutional right of the colored perple, as citizens, to enjoy equal, politically, and civil rights, and classing free public schools as one of those rights.

He stated also that the abolition of separate schools was absolutely necessary to the removal of race prejudice: this malignant and hateful prejudice begins at the earliest age in the public schools, and there receives its most lasting impressions. Abolish it there, Mr. R. said, and then the white and colored children will begin at equals at six years of age, and continue until 16 or 18, when they graduate from the common and high schools. If the colored children can show equal capacity with the whites during these 10 or 12 years of school life that fact would do more to remove the prejudice than anything else; for the prejudice is based largely on a supposed mental inferiority on the part of the colored people as compared to the whites.

Mr. R. J. Smith opened the discussion in the paper by stating that he was opposed to mixed schools, for the reason that he expected and wished the Negroes of this country to remain distinct and separate, and work out their own destiny as Negroes side by side with the whites; and that they could do that best by having their own schools and teachers, and churches, and preachers, &c. He regarded the south as the main field where this experiment was being tried on a large scale, and he had no doubt that the Negro would hold his own.

Mr. E. J. Waring followed in the same strain as Mr. Smith substantially. He said that the time had not come for "Mixed Schools;" that in Ohio, where it was tried, the effect was to lessen the attendance of colored pupils in the high schools, for they were not employed as teachers when they had finished their course, and therefore had no inducement to attend. Mr. W. charged the advocates of "Mixed Schools" with inconsistency in advocating separate churches and secret and benevolent societies.

Rev. Mr. Brooks sustained the essayist. Messrs. Hewlitt, Carter, Menard, and J. S. Smith, and A. St. A. Smith, took part in the discussion. The majority of the audience were in favor of 'Mixed Schools."

The Spring number of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly more than fulfils the promise of its predecessors. In one hundred and twenty pages, it sets before its readers an absolutely complete epitome of the fashions of the coming season in ladies wearing apparel and fabries of every kind; by means of a succession of clearly written descriptions of actual articles, each accompanied with an engraving of the thing described, and all arranged in so orderly and methodical a manner that any desired information can be referred to without difficulty. Over sixty new designs for ladies' and children's dresses are illustrated and described, together with a large number of trimmed hats, light spring wraps, and other articles for the adornment of the outer woman. A new feature of the Magazine is the introduction of fashions in men's clothing; a large variety of stylish looking and economical suits being illustrated and described. The literary features of the Magazine also deserve their meed of praise. Margaret Eytinge, Josephine Pollard, Eben E. Rexford and other well-known writers are represented by tales, sketches, and poems. An interesting article on "Household Decoration" is contributed by Mrs. E. V. Battey of the New York *Sun*; and Hope Ledyard's talk from the Easy Chair will be read with interests by mothers, far and near. Altogether, we think the emphatic verdict pronounced by every lady reader on the present number of the Fashion Quarterly will be: "Worth its price and ten times more." Published by Ehrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a copy.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

The Cadets' Concert.

The concert and exhibition drill of the Washington Cadet Corps, advertised in our columns for Monday evening next, offers great attractions for the lovers of music and to the friends of that popular organization, as well as to the visiting strangers from other cities. We can safely say that no pleasanter way of spending a couple of hours is offered on the evening of the 16th, than the opportunity to listen to the sweet voice of our most deservedly noted soprano, Mrs. Smallwood, of Miss Washington, late of New York, Mr. Hall, late of Chicago, with Mrs. Layton, Cole and Tompkins, and the fine male chorus of the company. By all means give "the boys" a packed house, and you will have no cause to regret it.

The Virginia City Enterprise says that they have in their State a tree called mountain mahogany, of a rich, red color, and very hard. When used for fuel it produces such intense heat as to burn out stoves more rapidly than any coal. It blazes as long as ordinary wood would last, and then becomes converted into a sort of charcoal that lasts twice as long as ordinary wood. A cord of the wood brings the same price as a ton of coal.

"Counter-Irritants."

Not a little pain, disease, and sleeplessness also, may be saved by the proper understanding and use of *counter-irritants.* A pain in the head, and often in other parts of the body, can be removed or modified by putting the feet in hot water. How? why? When the feet are irritated it causes a rush of blood to them, their veins become full and distended. This draws off the blood that was before crowding into the head or other affected part and producing pain there. Even rubbing the scalp briskly may attract outwardly the blood previously pressing the internal organs.

A rubber bag of hot water at the feet, or other warm or gently irritating application, will often so draw down the blood from the excited brain that one will soon fall into a quiet sleep. Ten to twenty drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia swallowed in half a tumbler of water on going to bed, or when restless and wakeful during the night, will very often put one into an easy slumber. It is quickly absorbed into the blood, and carried to every part of the body, producing a gentle stimulus. This calls the blood to every point, equalizing the circulation, and thus relieving the before excited brain.

A "cold" generally means that there is or has been unequal heat, disturbing the blood circulation, and causing congestion, pain, and disease. A gentle physic of oil or calcined magnesia, in passing through the system, produces a flow to the intestines of fluids drawn from the blood. This reduces the blood as well as draws it from parts affected by the cold. Almost any cold taken before it becomes chronic, or so "seated" as to produce disorganization, may be relieved and usually cured by such a cathartic dose—one not severe enough to disarrange the digestive apparatus. "Physic a cold" is more philosophical than "feeding a cold," as the adage has it. The latter only aggravates the rouble.

A lightly sore or irritated throat is usually relieved or cured by applying an irritant to the outside. "Volatile liniment" is good for this. It is made by shaking well together any amount of sweet oil with one-fourth to one-half its bulk of aqua ammonia, or "hartshorn"—the amount depending upon the strength of the ammonia. It is a good, cheap counter-irritant to keep on hand—well corked, using a new cork as the old one shrinks from the action of the ammonia. It is also useful to rub well on the chest when there is soreness in the muscles. Alcohol or strong whiskey, rubbed upon the throat (outside) as a counter-irritant, often relieves a sore throat, and the same of a sore chest. When using the alcohol, cover the part well and quickly, to prevent a chill from the rapid evaporation. Liniment, alcohol, hot water, or hot wet cloths, or mustard, on the outside of the abdomen tends to relieve irritation of the bowels, on the general principal of counter-irritation above mentioned.

For an *Inflamed Sore Throat* or tonsils, a very good general remedy is to gargle the throat every hour or two with a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassa solution. It is well to keep in every house a good sized vial of water with more chlorate of potassa in it than will dissolve. The clear liquid is then always of uniform strength, ready for use—a teaspoonful at a time, swallowing it after gurgling it against the inflamed tonsils.

The census bulletin 1880 shows the total population of the United States at 50,152,866, of which 43,404,876 are white, and 6,577,151 colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored; in Louisiana and Mississippi half to three-fifths are colored; in Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to half the total; in Arkansas and Tennessee, a fourth to a third. The least proportion among the former slave states is in West Virginia, where there are but 4,355 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri, where there are but 7,168. Outside of the former slave states the proportion of negroes is very small. Between 1870 and 1880, in the United States as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 colored on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites. Great relative gains during the decade have apparently been made in the Southern or former slave holding states. Of nine of the states which gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains of 944 to nearly 11,000. It is believed by the census officers, however, that these apparent gains are due, in a great measure, to the imperfections of the census of 1870. Of the former slave-states which have lost, Texas and Florida lead. Both of these states received heavy white immigration, which more than overbalanced whatever gain in the colored population may have been made. The movement of blacks in the Northern and Western states has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained such dimensions as to be perceptible here. The states from which the exodus principally took place, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, have all apparently gained heavily in the relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to the increase of population. Indiana has gained slightly. The number of Asiatics in the United States is 105,717; Indians, 65,122. The Indians in tribal relations under the care the Government are not included.

THE TIMBER OF PUGET SOUND.—The fir tree growths of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They average 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well proportioned log length of ninety feet to the first limb. The cedar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden ware of all kinds, while the firs are the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use them in ship-building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam mill owners who saw and prepare for market 100,000 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill—and there are thirty or more mills—are residents of San Francisco, where they invest their profits, to the great injury of residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a century will possibly elapse before the Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immense resources of varied tree growths.

When Mr. Edward Wymper was on the side of Chimborazo, in the course of an exploration of the peaks of the Andes, in Equador, he saw a grand eruption of Cotopaxi. Ashes rose in a column not less than 20,000 feet above the rim of the crater, and then expanded over an area of many miles. Two millions tons of matter were ejected in this simple eruption, and the particles of the ashes were so fine that, in some samples, it required not less than 25,000 to make a grain in weight.

Hop Yeast and Bread-Making.

The recipes quoted below are taken from the "Appledore Cook Book" edited by Miss Maria Parloa, of Boston, and are endorsed by good cooks:

Hop Yeast.—Pare and boil one dozen mealy potatoes (they will boil in thirty minutes;) as soon as you put the potatoes on to boil, put a handful of hops into another kettle with three quarts of *cold* water, cover and boil. When the potatoes are boiled, drain and mash fine; then strain the hop-water through a fine seive, on the potatoes (be sure that the hops are *boiling* when they are strained on the potatoes) and stir well; then add one-half cup sugar, one-fourth of salt, and one pint flour; mix this well and strain through a cullender, let it stand until it is milk warm, then stir in one cup of good yeast and set it to rise where it will be warm. It will rise in five hours if the yeast is good. You can tell when it is risen by the white foam, which will rise to the top. When risen, put it in a stone jug and cork tight. It is a good plan to tie the cork down, as it sometimes flies out. Set it in the ice chest or on the cellar bottom. Make one-third this quantity in summer if your family is small.

Hop Yeast Bread.—Take four good sized potatoes, peel, boil, and mash and pour onto them one quart of *boiling* water strain the whole through a sieve; let this get blood-warm, and then stir into it one cup of yeast, and a tablespoonful of white sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter (about three and a half quarts.) Beat well with a spoon and set in a warm place to rise. In the summer it will rise in four hours, in the winter it will take five. When well risen add enough flour so that it can be molded, and one tablespoonful of lard, then knead twenty minutes, adding only flour enough to prevent the dough from sticking. Now put the dough in a pan again and let it rise one hour, and then form into loaves. Do not have over a pint bowl full of dough in a loaf. Let the loaves rise forty minutes and bake forty-five minutes. Bread made in this way cannot be excelled.

Rest for Headaches.

Dr. Day says in a late lecture: "Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculate in very severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out actually. It is a practical lesson, to keep steadily in view, that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesson of unknown magnitude, which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard, for, if it be soft, the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long, and heavy."

Cold and Magnetism.

A recent investigation, conducted in the physical laboratory of Harvard University has lead to the discovery of the remarkable fact that intense cold can deprive magnetized steel bars of nearly all the magnetism that may have been imparted to them. The intense cold was produced by solid carbonic acid. This fact has important bearing upon observations of the magnetic condition of the earth in high latitudes; for what appear to be daily and yearly changes in the earth's magnetism may be due in large part to conditions of temperature, which affect the magnets used in the observations. It also must be concluded that the molecular condition of steel is changed by great cold.

UNHEALTHY FOOD.—It is no economy to use inferior food. It is a saving of money, time and health to give a higher price for what we eat, if it be fresh and perfect, than to obtain it for less on account of its being wilted, or old or partially decayed. Some people prefer to make their meat tender by keeping, which means that decomposition is taking place; in plainer phrase, is rotting. Such meats require less chewing, and may appear very tender, but it is a physiological fact that they are not digested as easily or as quickly as solid fresh meat. When a vegetable begins to wilt, it is no longer that vegetable, because a change of particles has taken place and in such proportion it is unnatural—it is dead—and to eat it tends to death.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

In Southwestern Russia, between the Baltic and the Black seas, the sunflower is universally cultivated in fields, gardens and borders, and every part of the plant is turned to practical account. A hundred pounds of the seeds yields forty pounds of oil, and the pressed residue forms a wholesome food for the cattle, as do also the leaves and green stalk, cut up small, all being eagerly eaten. The fresh flowers when a little short of full bloom, furnish a dish for the table, which bears favorable comparison with the antichoke. They contain a large quanity of honey, and so prove an attraction to bees. The seeds are a valuable food for poultry; ground into flour, pastry and cakes can be made from them, and boiled in alum water they yield a blue coloring matter.

Women obtain from the United States government an average of about sixty patents yearly; seventy is the number for the year ending July, 1880. As might be expected, most of them relate to lightening women's work. Among them are a janitor, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder; a dress protector, two dust-pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress cart, a fish-boner, a sieve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, andirons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window cleaner, a napkin, a clothespin, a weather strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a dipper, a keeper dish and a plaiting device.

A New Hampshire farmer agreed to sell his farm for two thousand dollars, but when the day came he told the expectant purchaser that his wife was in hysterics about the trade, and he guessed he'd have to back out. The purchaser complained, and finally asked how much more would induce him to sell. "Well, give me two hundred and fifty dollars more, and we'll let her cry," replied the thrifty granger.

A French chemist is reported to have given a striking proof of domestic affection. He condensed the body of his deceased wife into the space of an ordinary coal, and had her highly polished and set in a ring. He made a nice income by betting with lapidaries and others that they could not tell the material of the seal in three guesses, and, after putting up the money, would burst into tears and say, "It is my dear wife."

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1883.

AGENTS.

Cochran, G[illegible] . . . Richard Townsend
Baltimore.....
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson,
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

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[illegible]. B. Polkinhorn, next door to Post Office.

LOCAL.

—Hon. J. E. O'Hara arrived in the city Tuesday.

—Prof. J. P. Sampson was in town this week.

—Rev. S. P. Smith is still here at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church.

—Rev. Z. T. Pearsall of the *Colored Independent* Wilson, N. C., spent several days in the city this week.

—It is stated that Rev. F. J. Grimke has under serious consideration the idea of going someday to Africa as a Missionary.

—Our wealthy citizen Hayward M. Hutchinson recently presented a colored band organized in Montgomery Co., Md., a full set of brass instruments.

—If Mr. Nathan Sprague, son-in-law of Hon. Frederick Douglass, will call at our office he will learn something to his advantage.

—Bishop S. T. Jones has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the Commencement exercises of Zion Wesley Institute on the sixth of June.

—W. J. Dorsey anative of Florida died very suddenly on Wednesday after a brief illness. His remains have been sent home. The deceased was a student at Wayland.

—Dr. Augusta will hold forth next Tuesday night on "The Negro in the Arts and Sciences." He has gathered much valuable information on this topic.

—Miss Dorsey, niece of Mrs. Robetr J. Harlan of N street is still in the city and [illegible]
[illegible]less expanse of such
and factitious as [illegible]e, No. 1369 G.
truly blessed. Our [illegible]t tribute of re-
life come even so [illegible] brother Tobias
sources of care, that [illegible]
is not pure, but [illegible]on.
[illegible] From "Charles O'M[illegible]

—Mrs. J. S. [illegible] Boston, passed through this city en route from her mother's residence in Virginia, where she has spent the winter, to Boston.

—Mr. J. H. Butler, of New York paid us a week's visit and seemed to have enjoyed his visit hugely. He retured to Gotham last Sunday evening.

—Rev. J. A. D. Green preaches for the Plymouth Congregational Church 11 A. M.; Rev. W. H. Draper at 3 P. M.; Rev. J. W. Lavatt 7:30 o'clock.

—Rev. Z. T. Pearsall of N. C., will preach at Union Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church to-morrow morning and Rev. Robt. Johnson at night.

—Our genial friend, Prof. J. P. Sampson, was in the city this week, the guest of Mr J. Patterson. He looked well and hearty.

—For rent, a suite of rooms on first floor with modern conveniences, apply on the premises 1005 17th street corner of L N. W. Call before 8 A. M. or after 6 P. M. References exchanged.

—Do not make any other engagement for next Friday evening, but go to Bethel Hall and hear all about "Our Best Society." See advt.

—Our friend J. D. Baltimore has just added a bay window to his residence on D street S. W., which not only makes quite a addition to the house, but is improvement to the neighborhood.

The Mite Society of Hillsdale, C. M. Church, headed by Mrs. L. A. Brown, Mrs. S. C. Grantum, Mrs. Alice Hall and Mrs. Eliza Jackson presented to the pastor Rev. T. E. Green' on last Sunday evening the handsome sum of $50.

—The invitation cards to the marriage of Mr. James W. Mitchell to Miss Marshall, of this city, will soon be out. We may be a little previous, but we congratulate the couple and wish them long life all the rest of the blessings.

—Intelligence has been received from Chattanoogn, Tenn., saying that Mr. J. H. S. Parker is still very ill and that his physi[illegible]ns say that there is little hope of his [illegible]very. We trust that the symptoms [illegible]hange favorably. THE ADVOCCTE sympathizes with the many friends of Mr. P[illegible]ker in their anxiety and alarm.

—THE ADVOCATE man called at the residence of Miss Amelia L. Tilghman to inquire of her health. He found her looking out wistfully upon the beautiful day. She is progressing nicely and she hopes to be out in a few days. The friends of Miss Amelia will be glad to see her out again.

—That was a very successful entertainment given by the Star Club on Friday night of last week at Island Hall, South Washington for the benefit of Capital City Guard Company A, T. S. Kelley, Captain. This company proposes an excursion to Richmond, on Decoration Day.

—Chas. H. Shorter of this District and Chas. A. Bealle of Ga., have been promoted to clerks of class one, $1,200 per annum, in the Pension Office. Mr. Shorter's promotion is an evidence that true merit will win. Less than two years ago he was a laborer. In a happy hour he was given clerical work since which time his course has been onward and upward.

—The recently elected vestry of St. Luke's—those who support Dr Crummell in six days raised $1,000 cash, and saved St. Luke's from being put under the hammer and being sold—it may be to Dr. Stevenson's late church, the Central M. E., for one of their number was on the alert and ready with the funds. By this action they have demonstrated that Dr. Crummell still possesses the confidence and enjoys the good opinion of the generous hearted and religiously inclined of his own congregation and Episcopalians of the community in general.

CHILDREN IN THE STREETS.

BY LE DUKE.

It does not require a brass band to prove beyond doubt that there thousands of little children straggling around the street, who should be sent to the public schools. Of course should a brass band march through the four quarters of our city with colors flying and horns tooting a greater number could be scared up; but the most ordinary perambulator can readily see the few thousands of whom I speak and will agree with me that they should be sent to school. And when I come to think that it is from such material we are to expect great things in the future, *as well as* from those who attend schools, we cannot resist indulging the reflection that we had better be looking to ourselves. Of this swarm of embryonic mischief makers and destroyers of peace and prosperity, we have to be afraid, for what else can we expect from children reared under the direct influences of crime and vice? And I am not a little surprised to know that quite a large proportion of those who are to be found in the streets during school hours belong to parents who boast of some respectability and who are able to provide for the educational wants of their children. This is indeed unfortunate; for it is expected that the parents of every child are sufficiently interested in its welfare and will do all in their power to properly provide for it. Be that as it may, there are thousands who have well-to-do parents, and who have no parents at all, who need instruction. The public schools are provided for them and if they are not able to pay for books &c., such books are provided free of charge. Now, what I should like to say is that the progress of the race will prove to be very slow if such a large proportion of our children are permitted to run at large in ignorance and subject to the demoralizing influences which vagrancy natural exerts. What we want to see is a scarcity of youth in the streets durlng school hours. In that case they will, in first place be in a position not to disturb the public peace and, secondly they will be submitted to discipline which will be of service to them in after life and which will tend to make them useful citizens, men and women. And this is not the fault of the children by any means. I never saw a child who would not take advantage of a holiday or several of them in succession if they were offered. The fault lies in the parents and the school trustees. The parents should send their children to school, even at some disadvantage; but since the trustees are empowered or at least instructed to demand that all children of school-age shall at tend school at least for a certain time during each year, it becomes their duty to do all they can to get the urchins out of the streets and into the schools. I have heard that the law requires children to attend school, but that the necessarv appropriation for enforcing the law has not been made; but that does not prevent the trustees and teachers from using all diligence in securing the very largest possible attendance. I certainly hope that some efforts will be made to get the children out of the gutters before it is too late and I am sure that Le Duke is not alone in his wish.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, warts, bunions.

Hymeneal.

Miss Ada Coke was quietly married to Mr. Lewis Bryant, at the residence of her parents, Wednesday evening. Rev. Mr. Brooks performed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in white silk waist, and tarletan skirts en traine. Miss Estelle P Yates, the niece of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. She was also attired in white silk waist and tarletan skirts. The groom and his best man, Mr. Edward D. Jarvis, appeared in full evening dress. As the bridal party entered the room headed by the bride's aged father, Mr. William Coke, and the bride's eldest sister, Mrs. Yates, Miss Mollie Yates, the youngest niece of the bride, performed Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The presents were beautiful and numerous.

There was a very pleasant reception held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Waring, 1631, P street n. w., where hosts of the friends of the bridal couple paid their respects.

The Dog.

The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mammal. This will be news to most persons, who had supposed that a dog was simply a dog.

It has been bruited about that the dog is the best friend to man among the dog creation.

He pants after the thief. When once he gets hold of the thief's pants, he makes breaches.

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks, and for similar reasons.

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. That is a cure-ious superstition among hair-brained young men who are fast going to the dogs.

Dogs are dentists by profession. They insert teeth without charge.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see a dog that didn't?

The bark of a tree is unlike the bark of a dog. Even a dogwood know this.

Dogs are not always kind, though there are many kinds of dogs.

Every dog has his day, although dog days last but a few weeks in the year.

There must be a Sirius error here.

The dog star is the dog's planet. They planet so that their days come while the star is in the sky.

They do not fear it. It is not a Skye terrier.

When a dog enters a pitched battle he uses the dog's 'tar.

Brutus said "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."

He had seen the dogs roamin' round on the bay.

They never get over the bay.

Sea?

A living dog is said to be better than a dead lion. There is no lyin' about this, but a dead dog is dog gone bad.

Tray was a good dog, but trey is worse than the duce when it is against you.

Dogs were the original Argonauts. They have never given over their search for the fleas.

The bull dog is a stubborn fellow. He is not easily cowed.

A great many stories about the dog have obtained currency. The man who has left a part of his clothing with the dog has current.

See?

Puppies are born blind. They are not see dogs then.

There are many types of dog, including the doguerreotype.

But perhaps we better paws here.

How'l this do for the dog.—*Boston Transcript.*

Heaves.

There is no radical cure for the heaves in horses. The primary cause of this respiratory and air-passage affection may be attributed to indigestion in its early stage. A slight cough in all these attacks is generally present, which develops a wheezing sound, in some instances resembling a kind of grunt. If the attack is not arrested early in its progress the subject soon becomes a confirmed dyspeptic; then he will usually manifest a voracious appetite, staring coat, enlarged abdomen (tympanic), spare muscles, a dull, miserable look, the head droops, he is unwilling to travel fast, and when urged to do so, especially up slightly inclined places, becomes exhausted and soon "used up." In treating these cases the first object in view must be to improve the general condition of the patient. If this can be accomplished successfully an improvement in a curable case usually follows. Healthy digestion must necessarily be restored in order to eradicate indigestion. To produce these favorable results the following is indicated: Give one drachm doses of the tr, acid. sulph. aro, in one pint of water night and morning. This may, however, be put in his drinking water night and morning if he will drink it. It will save you the trouble of drenching it down the throat. The following alterative should be given in the meantime in mash food consisting of equal parts of oats and bran made with cold water: Take equal parts of finely powdered gentian root, African ginger, lac sulphur, salt and cream of tartar, charcoal, licorice, elecampane and caraway seed. Dose, one ounce every night, incorporated well through the mash food. Frequent changes in diet, which should be free from must, mowburn or decay; exercise and good management are indispensable agents. When considerable improvement in the general condition of the patient is perceptible, the aromatic tincture may with safety be omitted, and the alterative preparation should be given in four-drachm doses instead of one-ounce doses, as recommended to commence with. The patient should be given his water from a bucket, in small quantities at a time, and should be regularly watered and fed three times daily. If he is inclined to eat the bedding or other foul provender, a muzzle should be placed on his head and only removed at meal time. This treatment, if thoroughly persevered in, will no doubt, result efficaciously in a reasonable time.—*N. Y. World.*

A Strange Preacher.

There was once a minister of the Gospel who never built a church.

Who never preached in one.

Who never proposed a church fair to buy the church a new carpet.

Who never founded a new sect.

Who frequented public houses and drank wine with sinners.

Who never received a salary.

Who never asked for one.

Who never wore a black suit or white necktie.

Who never used a prayer book.

Or a hymn book.

Or wrote a sermon.

Who never hired a cornet soloist or violinist to draw people to hear the Word.

Who never advertised his sermons.

Who never took a text for his sermons.

Who never went through a course of theological study.

Who never was ordained.

Who was never even "converted."

Who never went to a conference.

Who never was surprised by a donation party.

Who was he?

Christ.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—The harmony of married life depends almost entirely upon dinners. It is not the state of the heart so much as the condition of the stomach which makes a man happy. It is better for a woman—rank heresy, we know—to be able to make a cheerful home than to talk Greek. Before marriage, the ability to sing divinely and to play impossible music are very attractive; but when two people settle down to the steady work of loving each other for forty or fifty years, the kitchen inevitably emphaizes itself, and the chances of success are greater with a comely house-wife than with an accomplished beauty, who knows everything except how to make the house attractive.

HOLIDAY CONCERT AND EXHITION DRILL.

THE GLEE CLUB

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Mr. R. W. Thompkins,
Mr. J. Wm. Cole.
Mr. John T. Layton
Mr. A. J. Hall, of Chicago,
and others.

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GLEE CLUB OF 30 VOICES.

This concert being made up entirely of our Home Talent, and the management being at less expense than when strangers are brought from a long distance, it has been decided to put the tickets at popular prices:

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS, 15 CENTS EXTRA,

Or two Reserved seats for 25 cents extra.

This merely nominal charge for the privilege of reserving a seat just where you would like to have it, is only sufficient to cover the additional cost *and* trouble of extra tickets, ushers &c., *and* must undoubtedly meet the hearty approval of all. Reserved seats may be purchased at Metzerott's Music store, or General Tickets exchanged for Reserved seats on payment of the difference.

Sale commencing Monday morning April 2d, 1883.

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Fine selections,
Worthy object,
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Must draw.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

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Sunday next, 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

All the Pastors, Superintendents and Delegates of the several churches and Sabbath schools are requested to attend promptly. Sabbath School teachers, male and female, are invited.

Business of great importance demands the attention of every Sunday School worker.

By the President.
Columbus Freeman, Secretary.

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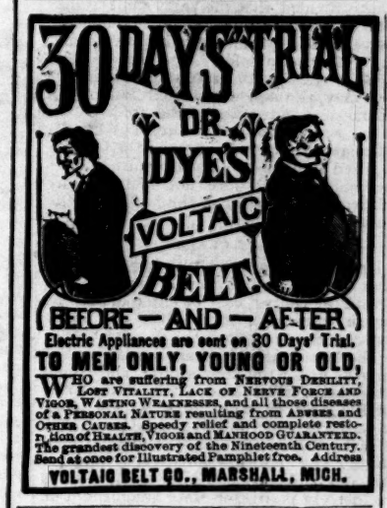

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UNION BETHEL HISTORIC AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAM FOR SEASON '83.

" 17, Dr. A. T. Augusta.—The Negro in the Arts and Sciences.
" 24, Mrs. M. A. S. Cary
May 1, G. H. Richardson (of THE ADVOCATE).
" 8, Prof. R. T. Greener.
" 15, J. F. Carle—"Success in Life, or Tact and Talent."
" 22, J. D. Baltimore—"Necessity of Educated Mechanics."

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Hon John Mercer Langston was born a slave in Virginia; is a graduate of Oberlin College and Theological Institution, and as a Lawyer, College President, Foreign Minister and Politician, has exerted a wide influence for the good of his race. He is one of the bravest of the brave in public matters, and his influence upon young colored men has been wide-spread and admirable. He is now serving as Minister Resident at Haiti, and ranks among the best diplomatists of our Government.—*From Williams' History of the Negro race in America.*

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THE PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

In response to many inquiries constantly received from all parts of the United States, we have prepared the following summary of the laws of the United States under which settlers enter upon the public lands:

THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

are divided into two classes, one at $1.25 per acre, designated as minimum, lying outside of railroad limits; the other at $2.50 an acre, as double minimum, lying within railroad limits. Titles are acquired by purchase at public land sale, by ordinary "private entry," and in virtue of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and other laws. Purchases at public sale are made when lands are "offered" at public auction to the highest bidder by proclamation of the President or by order of the General Land Office. Lands so offered and not sold, and not since reserved or withdrawn from the market can be secured by "private entry" or location.

None of the lands in Northern Dakota have ever been "offered" at public sale, all having been reserved for homestead, pre-emption and tree claims on account of their agricultural value, and because this system is more in accordance with the interests of the masses, and not for speculators, as under the public sale system. Sioux half-breed scrip can be used to purchase any surveyed land, but very little of this scrip is now outstanding.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Heads of families, widows or single persons (male or female), over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" and "unoffered" lands or any unsurveyed lands to which the Indians' title is extinguished, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under the pre-emption laws. After making settlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of $2.00 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make final proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at $1.25 per acre if outside of railroad limits, or $2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claim or Supreme Court scrip.

When the tract has been surveyed and is not "offered" land, the claimant must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement. Settlement is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption laws.

When settlements are made on unsurveyed lands, settlers are required to file their declaratory statements within three months after the date of the receipt at the district land office, or of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, and make proof and payment within thirty months from the expiration of said three months; payments the same as in case of "offered" land.

Pre-emptors may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses such actual residence and cultivation—a habitable dwelling and other improvements, to the satisfaction of the land officers that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

At any time before the expiration of the time allowed for proof and payment, the settler may, by making proper application at the land office and payment of the required fee, convert his claim into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon the land is credited on homestead residence if he desires. No person who abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public land in the same State or Territory, or who owns 320 acres of land, is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held however, that this provision does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims cannot be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first filing was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof and payment on pre-emption claims, written notice must be given by the claimants to the Register, who must post a notice in his office and cause the same to be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days, as in cases of homesteads.

HOMESTEADS.

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter one-quarter section or less quantity of unappropriated public land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make an affidavit that he is over the age of twenty-one or is the head of a family, and that he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows: When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, $10, commission $8; for 80 acres, fee $5, commission $4. Outside of railroad limits, fee $10, commission $4, and in proportion for 80 or 40 acres. When these requirments are complied with the Receiver issues his receipt in duplicate, and the matter is entered upon the records of the office. After faithful observance of the law in regard to actual settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, at the expiration of that term or within two years thereafter, final proof must be made, and if satisfactory to the land officers, that part of the commissions remaining unpaid (the same in amount as paid on entry) must be paid. The Register then issues his certificate and makes proper returns to the General Land Office, as a basis of a patent.

Any settler desiring to make final proof, must first file with the Register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuous residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established. This notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice which the Register is required to publish for thirty days (five times), in a newspaper designated by him, and arrange with the publisher of the paper therefor. Notice is also posted in the land office for the same period.

Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. In making final proof the settler may appear in person at the district land office with his witnesses, and there make the affidavit and proof required; or he may, if by reason of bodily infirmity or distance it is inconvenient for him to appear at the land office, with his witnesses, appear before the judge of a court of record of the county and state, or district and Territory in which the land is situated, and there make final proof. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs, may continue settlement and obtain title and requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for benefit of the children, and purchaser will receive title.

The sale of a homestead claim to another party before completion of title, is not recognized. In making final proof the settler must swear that no part of the land has been alienated, except for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or right of railroads.

Homestead claims may be relinquished, but in such case the land reverts to the Government. If a settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he may pay for it, as under pre-emption law, in cash or warrents at any time after six months of actual residence. Homesteaders are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person.

Every person who served not less than nineteen days in the army or navy of the United States during the recent rebellion, who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his services shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or if she be dead, or is married again, the minor heirs (if any) may, through their guardian, make a homestead entry, and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his enlistment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Lands acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

TREE CLAIMS.

Under the timber culture law not more than 160 acres on any one section, entirely devoid of timber, can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the same as under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The land office charges are, for 160 acres or more than 80, $14 when an entry is made, and $4 at final proof. For 80 acres or less, $9 at entry, and $4 at final proof. The applicant must make affidavit that the land specified in his application is exclusively prairie, or other land devoid of timber, that his filing and entry is made for the cultivation of timber for his own exclusive use and benefit; that the application is made in good faith and not for the purpose of speculation, or directly or indirectly for the use of any other person or persons; that he intends to hold and cultivate the land and comply with the laws, and that he has not previously made entry under the timber culture law.

No residence is required on a tree claim, but the claimant must break or plow five acres of a quarter section, and pro-rata on a smaller tract, during the first year after entry. During the second year he must break five acres more, and cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres first broken. During the third year he must plant in tree seeds, trees or cuttings, the first five acres, and cultivate to crop or otherwise the second five acres, and by the end of the fourth year the entire tract of ten acres must have beeen planted to timber trees, seeds or cuttings. Provision is made for extension of time in case drought or grasshoppers destroy trees. These trees he must cultivate and protect, and if, at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, or at any time within five years thereafter, the entrant, or if he be dead, his heirs, shall prove by two credible witnesses the planting, cultivating and protecting the timber for not less than eight years, and that there were at the end of eight years, at least 675 living, thrifty trees on each of the ten acres required to be planted, he, or they, will be entitled to a patent. It should be added, that in making final proof it must be shown that "not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted to each acre."

It is not necessary that the ten acres should be in a compact body.

Failure to comply with any of the requirments of the law at any time after one year, from date of entry, renders such entry liable to contest, and upon due proof of such failure the entry will be cancelled. No land acquired under this law will in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the final certificate therefor.

REMARKS.

A qualified applicant cannot take a homestead and pre-emption claim at the same time, but he may take either and a tree claim at the same time. A man may take a pre-emption and a tree claim, and after proving up and obtaining title to his pre-emption, may then enter a homestead, (if he can find one), and thus secure 480 acres of land.

The above abstract of the laws relating to the settlement of the public lands has been submitted to the Register and Receiver at the Fargo Land Office, and pronounced by them to be accurate.—*Fargo Republican.*

TOOTHACHE.

To have it out or not—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the jaws to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth,
Or to take steel against a host of troubles
And, by extracting, end them? To pull—to tug—
No more; and by a tug to say we end
The toothache, and a thousand natural ills
The jaw is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pull—to tug—
To tug! perchance to break—ay, there's the rub,
For in that wrench what agonies may come,
When we have half-dislodged the stubborn foe
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes an aching tooth of so leng a life;
For who would bear the whips and stings of pain,
The old wife's nostrum, dentists' contumely,
The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep's delay,
When he himself might his quietus make
For one poor shilling? Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sink beneath a load of pain,
But that the dread of something lodged within,
The linen twisted forceps, from whose pangs
No jaws at ease returns, puzzles the will
And makes it rather bear the ills it has
Than fly to others that is knows not of?
Thus dentists do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sickled o'er with the pale cast of fear;
And many a one, whose courage seeks the door
With this regard, his footsteps turn away,
Scared at the name of dentist.

The Norristown Herald says: "We have received a story entitled 'A Dark Deed,' which is respectfully declined. The first chapter opens with 'It is midnight.' That is all right. It is often midnight—at least seven times a week; but the author forgot to add "and silence brooded over the city." This is a fatal oversight. Silence always broods over a city when it is midnight, in works of fiction—but nowhere else. We can't print a story in which silence doesn't brood at midnight."

Maple Sugar Making.

Sugar-making now and sugar-making as it was are very different things, and what it has gained in facility it has lost in picturesqueness. The old camp, with its primitive appliances, is no more; the "kettle" has been superseded by the "pan," and the trough has become a mass of crumbling decay. The women and children are kept at home, and no longer know the old-time delights of "sugaring-off," though in the Arcadia of the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set up its abode in the woods.

The sap was collected then in troughs, each about three feet long, hollowed out of sections of poplars, and was conveyed to the kettles in barrels, from which it was transferred by scoops. There were five or more kettles, from ten to thirty gallons in capacity, and each was filled with sap, which was kept boiling, the larger kettles being refilled from the smaller ones as evaporation reduced the quantity. When the contents were reduced to a desired consistency, the hot syrup was dipped out and passed through a flannel strainer into covered tubs, from which again it was poured into a thick-bottomed kettle for the purpose of "stirring off," some milk and the whites of several eggs being added to it. Thus prepared it was placed over a slow fire, and kept just below boiling point until the sediment and all foreign matter in it floated to the top and were removed, when it became deliciously translucent. It was now exposed to a greater heat and gently boiled, the evaporation continuing, and bringing it nearer to the point of granulation. Now the sugar-maker is all watchfulness, and it fared ill with those who distracted him, for if the golden liquid seething in the kettle boiled the least bit too much it would became dry in quality, while if it boiled too little it would be "soggy." He tested it constantly, plucking threads of it from his stirring and trailing them round in cups of cold water. While the threads yielded waxily to the touch, the sugar was not yet done, but as soon as one broke crisp between his fingers, the time had come to take the kettle off the fire. As the sugar began to cool, it crystalized around the sides, and gradually the whole mass, under a vigorous stirring became granular.

In that way sugar was made years ago, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fire cast strange shadows in the woods. But instead of a hut of logs a permanent sugar-house is now built, and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. Formerly, when the maples were tapped with an auger, an "elder quill" was inserted in the incision to conduct the sap into the trough below; that is a small piece of elderwood about three inches long with the pith bored out of it, which formed a tube; but in most orchards of to-day a galvanized iron spout is used, which has the advantage of not souring the sap nor choking many of the pores. Everything is "improved." The collections are made with the unvarying order of collections from letter-boxes, and if the grove is on the hill, and the sugar-house is in a hollow, the sap, as it is gathered, is emptied into a "flume," which quickly conducts it to a large reservoir within the building, where it is strained through a suitable cloth. From the reservoir the sap is conducted, as reqnired through tin pipes into a "heater," whence it passes through a series of iron tubes, to be delivered, after straining, in a condition for "sugaring off."

Maple sugar, as it reaches the market, is of a clearer color for all these improvements; but there are some who actually say that the flavor has fallen off, and that the new patent evaporators are a snare. One change has certainly not been for the better, and that is the abandonment of the social life of the old camps, which made sugar-times in the Green Mountains enduring memories with those who are now ebbing away.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Can Consumption be Cured?

The very general belief in the incurability of consumption now seems to be on the road to complete overthrow. This change in sentiment has not been brought around by any new method of treatment, nor has there been a perceptible enlargement in the number of those now living who can claim that they have had and have recovered from this disease; but the evidence upon which the revision in opinion is based is even more conclusive than that which could by any possibility be obtained from either of these two sources. It is simply this, that "post mortem" examinations have revealed the fact that plumonary phthisic is a complaint of much greater frequency than has been commonly supposed, and that multitudes of people have had the disease, and have been practically cured of it, who have never so much as suspected the cause of their illness.

In a series of examinations, made some time since at the hospital at Edinburgh, it was found that the lungs of not less than one-third of those who died when over forty years of age were in a condition that could not be accounted for in no other way than by the supposition that at some period in their lives consumption had existed, and had been afterwards checked or cured. Portions of the lungs had been destroyed; but the cavities formed had been healed by contraction and adhesion of their walls, or the disintegrated substance had been shut in by the formation of fibrous tissue.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.—An old horseman, speaking on this subject, says; "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take every thing off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a little ways, and if he staves right into anything you may know he is stone blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him up, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometime. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice, and go a mile a minute, and yet have fits, for instance. There isn't a live man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then, all of a sudden, he sits down in the road. After a rest he gets up and starts again, but he soon sits down for good, and nothing but a derrick could raise him."

SET THE CHILDREN TO WORK.—Even the youngest member of the family should have something given given him to do. "The chores," which the country boys and girls do, thereby relieving their overworked elders, are not only an assistance in the household, but a means of education, and it is important that those families who unfortunately live in the city should find for children something to take the place of this means of education.

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